



Vol. 1 No.2 NEWS MEDIA OF THE LATIN UNION ORGANIZATION Dec/1971



**At E.C.C. We Remember you this Christmas  
And All The Time !!**

# editorial

For a long time Essex County College have been in need of a great number of changes. As a consequence of the student-faculty strike, in the beginning of 1969, some of the needed improvements were met. But now, at only two years after the strike, the same grievances, if not worst than the ones that led to the strike, are present.

For a long time nobody did anything about it except complaining and, at its most, cursing. Fortunately, a few weeks ago, an unified committee of Blacks, Latin and White students was formed. This committee is trying to get the administration of the college to met a series of demands. Each one of these demands have been needed for a long time and they also have a very sound reason.

Let's take a look at some of them. First, the demand of an special anti-drug force and to stop the I.D. checking is something that is of extreme need and urgency. This is so because it is not a secret to anybody that drugs are a very big problem at E. C. C. and that there is an urgent need to expulstate all drug pushers. Besides, the I.D. checking does not serve any practical purpose other than enharrassment of the students. For it is very easy to get an I. D. card from this or any other college without being a student. Second, the demand of a Latin dean is very justified. Since this is a community college where a large number of the population is formed by Spanish-speaking people, this college should reflect proportionally the ratio of ethnic composition of the population in all its levels. This include students, faculty and administrators. Therefore, at least one Latin dean is needed in order to have proportional representation of all groups in all academic levels. Third, another demand which is closely related and just as important, is the stablishment of an academic divison of Latin American studies. This is needed because this is the only way in which all sorts of abuses against the Latin studies program can be avoided. These are only a few of the demands that the Black, Puerto Rican and White Alliance committee has proposed. The rest are just as important as these ones. Therefore, we strongly support all of the demands of the Black, Puerto Rican and White Alliance Committee.

## If You Are Arrested

If you are stopped by the police, or arrested, whether you are guilty or not, you have the same rights. You can protect these rights best if you use this information:

**If you are stopped by the police:**

1. You may remain silent; you do not have to answer any questions other than your name and address.
2. The police may search you for weapons by patting the outside of your clothing.
3. Whatever happens, you must not resist arrest even if you are innocent.

**If you are arrested:**

1. As soon as you have been booked, you have the right to complete at least two phone calls—one to a relative, friend or attorney, the other to a bail bondsman.
2. The police must give you a receipt for everything taken from you, including

your wallet, clothing, and packages you were carrying when arrested.

3. You must be allowed to hire and see an attorney immediately.

4. You do not have to give any statement to the police, nor do you have to sign any statement you might give them.

5. You must be allowed to post bail in most cases, but you must be able to pay the bail bondsman's fee. If you cannot pay the fee, you may ask the judge to release you from custody without bail, but he does not have to do so.

6. The police must bring you into court or release you within 48 hours after your arrest unless the time ends on a weekend or holiday, and then they must bring you before a judge the first day court is in session.

7. If you do not have money to hire an attorney, immediately ask the police to get you an attorney without charge.

This card has been issued as a public service of the American Civil Liberties Union to help you protect your rights as a citizen. Carry it in your wallet, read it, and remember what it says.

# NEWSFRONT

## Conspiracy Against Blacks and Puerto Ricans At Rutgers Newark

In the beginning of this year the Rutgers administration authorized the "Free People Organisation" to paint the concrete cubes in front of the Dana Library, at Rutgers Newark. The members of this organization, which is made up of mostly whites, were joint by a few blacks and Puerto Ricans students. After a while, the members of "The Free World Organization", which were about 500, got out of hand and began painting all over the campus. The Blacks and Puerto Ricans only painted a few liberation flags on the cubes. Nevertheless, the two top member of the Puerto Rican Organization, the two top members of the Third World Organization and another very active black student, were accused of "malicious destruction of state property" worth \$4,000. Even though the white students were the only ones responsible, only a couple of them were arrested.

When they were taken to court, the jury was in their favor. But, the judges, knowing that it was impossible to condemn them for such a nonsense, seduced them to plea guilty to the charge of "disorderly conduct" promising that they would not be convicted. This turned out to be a dirty trick since the first thing that he did was to condemn them.

They were sentenced to probation, fine and imprisonment ranging from ten to thirty days in jail. After two days in jail they were forced to leave them in liberty due to the pressure of the Third World and Puerto Rican Organizations.

The conviction of these Blacks and Puerto Rican students was, as it can clearly seen, an attempt of the administration of Rutgers University to weaken the Third World and Puerto Rican Organizations. This, as it has been shown, failed, as will fail any other trick by the Rutgers administration or any body else who try to step on the rights of the Black and Puerto Rican people.

## Carlos Feliciano Wins Release on Bail

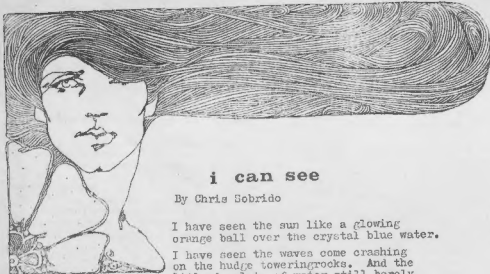
After 16 months in jail, Carlos Feliciano, 41 year old Puerto Rican Nationalist Party militant, won release on \$55,000 bail in the Bronx. He was greeted by his wife Lydia and his six children as well as by a number of spirited supporters from the Puerto Rican movement. Carlos appeared to be in good spirits, despite his long imprisonment.

His release is a major victory in the in the months long defense effort. the demand for his freedom has attracted broad support in the Puerto Rican community including such groups as the Nationalist Party, M.F.I., the Young Lords and El Comite as well as a number of professors, students, trade unionists and clergymen.

Carlos Feliciano, a long time supporter of Puerto Rican independence, was initially charged with several bombings attempts in New York where he had been living for 14 years working two jobs to support his family. The Assistant District Attorney John Fine tried to link Carlos with terrorism and the Cuban government. Bail was set at \$250,000, but later lowered to \$175,000. The bail and the fraudulent nature of the charges were both a clear attack on Carlos' rights and the movement for Puerto Rican independence.

The bail was recently lowered to \$50,000 in a court appearance by his lawyers William Kunstler and Conrad Lynn coupled with a demonstration by supporters. The trial which was supposed to begin on Sept. 27th, has been postponed to Oct. 18th. With Carlos out on bail the defense effort can and will be expanded.

Cont. on p. 7



## i can see

By Chris Sobrido

I have seen the sun like a glowing orange ball over the crystal blue water.

I have seen the waves come crashing on the hudge towering rocks. And the little droplets of water still barely cling on, like the tiniest pieces of crystal on a chandelier.

I have felt the softness of youth, the face of learning, the face of a person who can not help to grab for more knowledge. I have felt the wrinkles of wisdom, the face that has experienced sorrow, love happiness, death, and the wonder of birth, and he's willing to do it all over again for the wonder of it all.

I have seen smelled, heard, and touched so many things, but not all were beautiful. Not all held the wonder and splendor of creation.

For I have also seen the hates, the prejudices, and the ugliness of war. I have seen and heard people shouting at each other. But who has stopped to listen? I hear voices and they're all shouting, shouting so loud. I hear guns, guns in the background of shouting voices. Guns of stupidity. The guns and shouts of war are horrible. If you listen closely you will hear a faint cry, a cry of people who have only experienced pain, disease, poverty, misery, and death. So much of this have they seen, that they have forgotten the joys of life. The guns and shouts of men who are supposed to be banning together to fight for a cause. A cause that everyone should believe in, but this time it is different, people are torn apart by conflicts of opinion.



# Angola on the road to liberation

(Taken from "Granma")



A GUERRILLA doctor, Dr. Mwambaka, 34 years old, is chief of health services of Angola's Eastern Front's Fourth Military Region.

During a stopover in Cuba, after attending the Latin-American Meeting of Solidarity, which was held in Chile recently, Dr. Mwambaka agreed to give us a rundown on the present situation of the struggle that was begun ten years ago by the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the new life in the liberated areas and the Portuguese colonialists' employment of the criminal methods the Yankees use in Vietnam.

## TWO FRONTS: SIX MILITARY REGIONS

At present, MPLA is waging armed struggle on two fronts and has forces operating in 10 of the 15 administrative districts into which the country is divided.

"On the Northern Front," Dr. Mwambaka explained, "we have the First Military Region. This is in the northwestern part of the country and not too far from the capital. The second Region is in Cabinda, where guerrilla activity continues. The Eastern Front is the most important one. It is located in the Third Military Region, which exerts an influence on all the area of Zambia bordering on our country. It is in the Third Military Region where the main effort is being made as it is the area that lends itself best to our struggle. There are also the Fourth Region, located in the northeastern part of the country; the Fifth Region, in the central part; and the Sixth Military Region, in the south.

"In addition to our regular guerrilla fighters, we set up a militia in every town. The members of this militia are given several weeks of training so they will learn something of guerrilla tactics, observation work and the handling of weapons. The main task

of the militia is to protect the people from any attack by the Portuguese whenever the guerrillas are on the move from one area to another in order to maintain their control over the liberated areas."

## LIBERATED AND CONTROLLED AREAS

The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola is already able to impose its authority and organization in broad areas in several of the country's regions.

"There are liberated areas and controlled areas in each front. A controlled area is one in which we have military forces but no established administration nor complete control over the population.

"The liberated areas are free from the presence of enemy troops and even though there might be some military posts in them the soldiers are glibed down and cannot move without our knowing about it and attacking them immediately. The Portuguese do not go in the liberated areas except by air, because all roads have been cut off and are controlled by MPLA. No matter how smart an enemy infantry force might be, it would be immediately detected and attacked if it tried to enter such an area."

Expanding on his explanation on the administrative divisions of those areas ruled by MPLA, Dr. Mwambaka said that, "In general, the liberated areas are protected by the controlled areas, in which we do political work in order to mobilize the masses, educate them in the spirit of armed struggle and enlist new fighters, who are sent over to the liberated areas for training."

In keeping with MPLA's new policy of retaining in the country the largest possible number of leadership cadres, with the exception of a small group who are entrusted with coordinating foreign policy and logistics, guerrilla tactics has been made more prac-

tical. On this score Dr. Mwambaka said that, "We are pushing forward and spreading the fighting, not drawing on a map lines that represent a broad front, but establishing small islands of mobilization which we are bringing into the struggle and the liberated areas as we set up guerrilla forces and develop the fight. This reaches a point in which the terms "liberated" and "controlled" are determined by the presence of the enemy. That is, the enemy may be present, but his movements are controlled by us, and this is a controlled area. An area which the enemy cannot enter with impunity, is a liberated area."

## CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The development of the struggle in Angola and the liberation of large areas have resulted in the establishment of an embryonic administrative system to direct civilian life, production and the exchange trade.

"Every hamlet is headed by an Action Committee elected by the people which organizes agriculture — the main source of food — administers justice and provides supplies for the population and for militiamen."

Great progress has been made in the educational field. The MPLA has opened schools in areas where none existed before and where the population was almost completely illiterate. These schools, called Centers of Revolutionary Instruction, "Handle the elementary education of children and the political-military training of the guerrillas," said Dr. Mwambaka.

"We also have a Medical Assistance Service formed by doctors, nurses and nurses' aides. The latter are given special training for several months before being sent to the different sectors where there are guerrillas

# ANGOLA . . .

AREA: 481 351 square miles  
(12 times the size of  
Portugal)  
POPULATION: 5 200 000  
CAPITAL: Luanda  
RESOURCES: Coffee,  
diamonds, oil, iron, copper,  
bauxite and uranium.



camps or civilians. The medical services in the liberated areas are organized like the military structure. We have a regional leadership where a doctor coordinates the work of the nurses and the aides and where, to the extent possible, there is a medical center or sanitary installation of larger size to care for seriously wounded patients and to accommodate emergency surgery.

## THE FOURTH MILITARY REGION

"The liberated area of the Fourth Region, led by Major Kima Nkunda, is 130 miles wide and 120 miles long. There are no Portuguese garrisons in that area and all the roads have been cut except for the one that goes from Luan to Henrique Carvalho. There are thousands of small hamlets in this liberated area where I do medical work."

Guerrilla doctor Mwambaka described the nature of the region where his detachment operates and the way the people in the area live. "The people there earn a source of their labor for the diamond mine that are owned mostly by U.S. and South African firms, although the economy was mostly based on agriculture and especially the production of sweet potatoes and manioc. Fishing is also important but almost all the catch is consumed by the thousands of soldiers working in the northern part of the Pernambuco District.

"We have started to set up people's stores but it is rather difficult to supply them because the merchandise must be carried over thousands of miles of jungle on the backs of the carriers. However, we have already started to exchange salt, matches, clothes, tools, weapons and other utensils for agricultural products. This exchange helps meet the needs of the fighters and the civilian population."

## CHEMICAL WARFARE

The MPLA has repeatedly denounced the

use of chemical weapons by the Portuguese colonialists and they are proclaiming before world public opinion the ferocious nature of Portuguese colonialism in its African colonies and the great similarity between its combat tactics and those of the United States in its war of aggression against the people of Vietnam.

Doctor Mwambaka, a witness of the effect chemical weapons have had in the liberated areas of Angola says: "They use the same products as the Yankees. They destroy all garden vegetables. The use of these chemicals has resulted in problems in the food supply of the population which mostly devotes its efforts to growing sweet potatoes and manioc."

These products are mostly made in the U.S. and the German Federal Republic. The Portuguese started using them in 1970 and hundreds of miles have been covered by the herbicides and defoliants. "They are mostly used in the third and fourth liberated military regions."

## REPRESSION BY PORTUGAL

The methods used by the Portuguese colonialists in their efforts to block the guerrilla movement in Angola range from the most terrible acts of repression against the civilian population to the employment of corrupt individuals who infiltrate the local groups to ascertain the location of the guerrillas.

"In her war against us, Portugal employs the FIDE, a specially trained military police capable of doing anything as long as it can get a lead on the movements of the guerrilla forces. Whenever these people succeed in getting some information, they immediately send out helicopter troops to surround the area nearest the guerrilla's supposed zone of operations. These troops carry on a tremendous repression against the inhabitants of these communities. For example, in January, the Portuguese pulled a surprise attack

on a community inhabited by children, killing more than 30 persons, most of whom were women, children and elderly people. It was on a holiday, and the inhabitants got a little careless in their vigilance and, as a result, they weren't able to reach the shelters which we always have ready in every sector. Hovering at a height of no more than 45 feet, the "Alouettes" — French-made helicopters — surrounded and massacred the inhabitants."

As to the methods used by the Portuguese military in their war against the Angolan patriots, Dr. Mwambaka said: "At present, the Portuguese are putting into effect in Angola a tactics which is very similar to that used by the Yankees in South Vietnam. They have evacuated all the small garrisons and held on only to those containing one or more companies. They are now using in their actions of repression the paratroopers and the so-called special forces — which are nothing but the Portuguese version of the Yankee's Green Berets.

"These troops are concentrated in a number of important cities, and every time we, the guerrillas, attack a garrison they are sent out about four or five helicopters capable of carrying an equal number of platoons. This new tactic is the product of the antiguerrilla strategy tried by the imperialists against the national liberation armies and the guerrilla groups in Madagascar and in Latin America."

Dr. Mwambaka concluded by saying, "The imperialists are deeply concerned — both in the political and the economic aspects — at the possibility that Angola and Mozambique will free themselves of Portuguese colonialism. They realize that, once this happens, the establishment of a progressive regime in those countries will imply a deadly danger for the regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and will encourage the struggle for liberation until the final annihilation of colonial, imperialist and racist domination in South Africa."

I can see  
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But what is really more terrible than this is the cry of one's own country. The cry that no one seems to hear. The cry of people dying in miserable rat infested poverty. The cry of a country that is torn against each other because of the color of your skin. The cry is getting so loud that one day there will be an explosion. The explosion will be of all this piled up together, for we have reached a climax and one day it will happen. You see, no one has stopped to listen, to see, and someone should for tomorrow may be too late.

Oh I have seen, heard, smelled, and touched so many things. But the bad seems to outweigh the good. Oh I have seen so much more than a normally sighted person could, and I wish I hadn't because no one listens to me I'm neatly tucked in a dark corner to be fed and pitied. Oh I have seen the future and no one see or hear me. Oh please look at me, hear me, for tomorrow may be too late.

#### Newsfront

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#### SCHOLARSHIPS

The Ford Foundation is offering Scholarships for Black and Latin students.. Applications must be received before Jan. 17, 1972.

Application blanks can be secured from:

Advanced Study Fellowships

for Black Americans

The Ford Foundation

320 East 43rd St. New York, N.Y.

The Institute for International Education is also offering scholarships for foreign students for further information Write or Call:

Institute for International Education

809 United Nations Plaza

N.Y., N.Y. tel. 212-867-0400.

#### The True of a Student Senate's Resolution Regarding the Budget of the Latin Voice

By: Hector Rodriguez

If you want to hear the true I will tell some of it, how the allowance was cut out by the majority of a few.

Let me ask to be and how about the last resolution, don't let that the air pollution ever affect you.

We see and the "amigos know" that our progress continues slow, in this way we'll never grow Very easy to get lost.

No way oh my dear brothers to put better this bad situation, now is gambling in the hands of others.

But let me ask to be and how lets talk about the resolution using the constitution, the votes were false or true?

YOUR COMMENTS, ACLARATIONS, OR COLABORATIONS TO THIS NEWSPAPER CAN BE SENDED TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

Latin Voice  
Student Activity Office  
Essex County College  
31 Clinton St.  
Newark, N.J. 07102

#### ATTENTION ATTENTION ATTENTION

The only two courses in Latin American studies at E.C.C. are in deep danger of being cancelled for a extremely low enrolment. These courses are: Latin American History (HIST. 215) and Latin American Literature (SPN. 222). Both courses are acreditable and highly recommended for students majoring in the Social Science as well as in the Humanities.